

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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October 29th 1861.

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Future prospects.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Thus the affair of Pavon foretold the fate of Rosario, and wise observers pretend to read the future of this country from our present state. But, at best we can only guess, and the dream of national regeneration would require another Joseph to interpret, ere we could rely on the chances of the issue.

The war, say some, is not over, but only commencing. One round has been fought, yet neither of the state pugilists is inclined to give in; the venue is changed, and the great suit of *Mitre versus Derqui* will again come off. The verdict of Santa Fé must be tried by appeal to the Upper Provinces, where both parties expect to find a favorable jury. Mitre is not satisfied, since he has scored but one count; and Derqui is obstinately bent on holding out to the last, since, with him, defeat involves jeopardy. The former sees his work unfinished so long as a vestige of the old regime remains; and deems it more difficult to stop short, than it would have been never to begin. The latter regards his past defeat as a common reverse of arms, and judges that by falling back on his own ground, he will, like the Titans of old, recover fresh strength to combat the Buenos Ayrean Jupiter. The former relies on the prestige of recent success to annihilate a dispirited foe. The latter expects to avail himself of the shifting tide of war, to float again his Presidential barque, now high and dry, but no wise shipwrecked. If we believe reports, Derqui's underlings have gained a complete victory in Tucuman and are about to seize Santiago, as compensation for Mitre's holding Rosario. This gives the Federalista reason to hope that all is not lost, and that they can make another stand against the invading army. At the same time, it suffices to show Mitre that there is yet an enemy to conquer, and that the only solution of the disputed question lies in the sword. The hostile fleet is not taken, fortifications are raised at Diamante; while Derqui preaches an active crusade, Urquiza holds a menacing uncertainty of attitude, and Pascual Rosas and Vismoro are still in arms. Therefore we must have a tedious war.

Again others are of opinion that peace is certain, and at hand. The result of Pavon has been decisive, in proof of which Derqui did not hazard a second struggle by defending Rosario. Urquiza too was evidently anxious to finish the contest one way or other, and when fortune declared against him, he wished not to prolong hostilities, which virtually depended on his presence, and declared a truce by returning to his estancia. The nomination of Vismoro, and such other measures, were but to save appearances; a show of opposition and some slight delay are the requisite preface to an arrangement. The *partido* party having proved victorious have already enough to gratify vanity and give weight to their wishes; the *federal* have still sufficient elements to enforce equitable terms, though not, to subdue Buenos Ayres. The safety of our troops scarcely permits their penetrating remote provinces; the financial difficulties of Paraná point to a long contest as inevitable bankruptcy. The dispersion of the Confederate forces, and inactivity of Urquiza prevent Derqui from facing Mitre. The doubtful intentions of the upper provinces, and proffered assistance of the Captain-General caution us to be slow in throwing down the gauntlet for the protection of the chamelion-colored provincials, and risking the advantages once secured—Thus not only self-interest, but prudence, and a careful consideration of our present position would lead us to believe that the embryo now ripening will issue from the womb of futurity rather as a double-faced Janus than a *capa pie Mars*.

Gross outrage.

No wonder some foreigners fear our own troops more than the enemy, for the love of law and order does not seem to animate the petty tyrants and military grandees of our country districts. Two Irishmen from the Villa Luxan have made us the following statement, and from their antecedents we are inclined to give them every credence.

"There is a certain Zamudio who holds some commission, between Colonel and drummer, in the National Guard. Being encamped on one Olivera's land he looked about for the *gringos* who had sheep; and, leaving the estancia with his 15 flocks, pounded on a poor Irishman named Cornelius Harrington. Having taken a number of *capas*, he went away, and our countryman demands compensation."

We think the government is bound to attend to this case, for if the unfortunate victim be told that he has no claim, not having a receipt from the Justice of the Peace, then no man's property is safe from the *camp* soldier who shew such a preference for cattle raised by foreigners.

When a man of sense, says Mrs. Hannah More, comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants; not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and dress and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason, and reflect, and feel, and judge; and act, and discourse, and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his cares, soothe his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children.

The Argentine Provinces.

The most important and wonderful item ever published in our local press, is the mission of Sor Ocampo on the part of Urquiza to offer Mitre his alliance. It has long been asserted that the Captain General was opposed to the war, and all parties believed that the plea of sickness was a sham. Yet it is quite true that he is very ill, (some say that he has suffered a second stroke of apoplexy;) and we learn from Mr. Ocampo that he from jaws have so fallen that it is necessary to tie them with a handkerchief. While ready, however, to make peace, he is not unprepared in the event of hostilities. Besides encountering Diamante, where he has mounted cannon and drawn up his fleet under the batteries, he has removed his headquarters from San José to Calá, formed a battalion of niggers, and kept the militia of the villages yet under arms.

From Paraná we read that the resignations of Echagüe and Olmos, in the departments of War, and the Interior were but the prelude to an universal dissolution of the Cabinet. The press was loud in calling for a new ministry including Victoria, Carril, and Lopez Jordan, but the government made short work of it, suppressing all papers except the "Bolsin Oficial." The Banished journals took refuge in, and around, Diamante, Calvo and Barra had taken refuge, and General Galarza is about to be raised to the grade of Brigadier-General: we do not know in what page of history are read his exploits. Lopez-Jordan is gone to Paraná with the view of bringing his wife and children to San José, which he deems a safer residence than the *quodam* capital.

The President's whereabouts is not well defined. By one account he is on a second pilgrimage to Córdoba, by another he is assembling forces near the city of Santa Fé. Paraná is almost deserted and unprotected by soldiery, and there is a surmise that the seat of Government may be translated to Corrientes. This latter city, by the way, is said to be on the eve of revolution, but, after all we have seen of Córdoba and the northern provinces, we place no reliance on imaginary reactions.

The news from Trenman is quite

clatrous to Buenos Ayres, and has come unexpected. At a place called Manantiales a bloody conflict took place between the Liberal party under Governor Villafañe, and a Federal force commanded by one Col. Narvay, whom Derqui had nominated to restore Alcora in the Government of Santiago. The official account gives a complete victory to the latter, but, as they were ringing bells for their success at Pavon, it is possible the boasted conquerors came off second-best. At the same time it is remarkable that the even *prestige* of Pavon has not lighted up the revolution that we were told, was smoldering in the North.

In Rosario, we find that the flowers strewn on Mitre at his entrance, were not typical of the general feeling. The Tribunal of Commerce refused to exercise their functions, and even the girls won't dance with our *prevé* *che* *colters*, not-withstanding the attractions of gold lace &c. Our general has been the subject of angry speeches for continuing in office many of the former *employés* every fire-side politician and sapient journalist condemns his policy as if they understood the general's business better than himself, or doubted the integrity of their greatest hero. Yet, we have no doubt the only man capable of weathering the political storm is Mitre, and if his hands be not tied by our Executive, he will bring the crisis to a happy issue. The upshot of Teborda's resistance to Derqui will have an important effect on the nation. It is probable the President will call in San to invade Santiago, and as that province is strong, it is difficult to foresee how this last stroke of the Federal power will result.

City intelligence.

The event of the week has been the "Mississippi" trip to Rosario. Agitation, to use a Hibernic term, was growing stagnant, and an excursion ticket proved just the thing to fill a blank in statesmanship, amuse the sober citizens, and bring golden returns to the ship-breaker. When we consider that the fare was a doubloon, and the passengers 400 in number, some idea may be formed of the propriety of the speculation. On arriving at Rosario a *soirée* was given on board, (which, with Capt. Harrison's accustomed kindness, was free of expense) and the laurel-crowned soldiers and fair dames of our city enjoyed a convivality of which they had been some time deprived.

"Business first, pleasure after" is a useful adage, but sometimes reversed, south of the Line; and so the next topic on our list is railways & telegraph. The line to Chacabuco proposed by Mr. Lumb, one of our leading English merchants, will be 75 miles long with a guarantee of 7 p. 30 for 40 years, on a Capital of £ 10,000 per mile. We believe these are the same terms on which the San Fernando project was based. In passing the Chamber of Deputies it met with some opposition; and our colleague the *Con. Times*, attacks Mr. Lumb's proposal with great vehemence in arguments of some length and reasoning. It remains for the Senate to give their approval, which is expected shortly, as it is said Messrs Peto & Brassey are ready to commence at once. Every foreigner in the country will admit that steam communication must here prove highly advantageous, and we are only too glad to notice that the Deputies are called on to sanction the emission, at 6 p. 30 of 25 millions currency for the purpose of continuing the Moreno (Western) Line as far as Mercedes, the capital of our interior District. At the same time government has asked a guarantee for 20 years, of 6 p. 30 on 150,000 silver dollars for laying down an electric submarine cable between this city and Montevideo. Even more important than all these, is a vote for emigration purposes which is currently rumored as proposing 2 millions annually, available for assisting industrious persons to come and settle in this country.

Gen. Mitre has been confirmed in his rank of Brigadier-general already bestowed on him by the Confeder-

tion. Several changes, chiefly reductions, have been made in the Budget; in extraordinary estimates and public works a saving of half a million, in expending the state college a reduction of 120,000 \$ currency, in public-school annals and the University 65,000 \$ making a total of 2,127,000 \$ reduction from the budget of 1861 with a set-off of 55,000 \$ new estimates.

Our Postmaster-general, Sr. Posadas, has laudably turned his attention to gathering wool specimens, for the formation of a Museum of this article; and we cannot too strongly recommend our countrymen to join with him in so useful an enterprise. Each sheep-farmer is requested to send a specimen of the various breeds he may raise, cutting a lock of wool from the shoulder blade of the animal, and stating the quality of rams used in the refinement, with the quality of pasture and number of such flocks.

Friends of a cheap press will be glad to know that the Government was defeated in its attempt to charge postage for newspapers. At present our river-transit is poorly served, and communication with the Uruguay almost cut off. The city is slowly improving, but the country districts have completely recovered from the effects of the war. In town there is great demand for farm-servants, who are scarce at once taken off to the searling. Our rural friends are busy at their favorite occupation, and have now no fears of a drought next summer, thanks to the plentiful rain sent them by Providence.

To our subscribers.

The "Weekly Standard" in announcing to its subscribers that it has now completed six months of literary existence, returns sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the support so generously bestowed by a discriminating, though indulgent, public.

At present we are undecided, whether it would better suit to publish it in the same size as the "Tribuna," or twice a week on the present sheet. We are open to suggestions on this point, and will carry out the declared wish of our supporters, from January 1st.

Meantime our camp friends will please remember, when next in town, to pay up the past months, along with a year, or half a year, in advance.

All communications should be prepaid and addressed to the Editor; no charge for insertion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chile.

Dates are up to Sept. 15th. The Senate had already approved and passed to the Chamber of Deputies a law authorizing the President to carry out the line of railway from Valparaiso to Quillota, the state giving security for all funds so invested. Another bill was presented to the Senate for constructing a line from Santiago to Valparaiso; this is the most important project of the kind yet started in Chile, uniting the capital with the emporium of the Pacific; on the 12th it received the sanction of both legislative chambers.

Montevideo.

The Chambers passed a vote of approval respecting the acts of the government in the affair with the Vicer General Vera. It is probable these gentlemen, who have deposited the spiritual authority, know as much about canon-law as authorities them to take the religious training of the people in their own hands; at least they think so.

Forged notes of one dollar each were in circulation. They are marked "Banco Oriental, 19 October 1858."

It is said that Urquiza is conveying more arms from this republic to his province of Entre Rios.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Mauá Bank.—This house has removed its offices to the new edifice in calle Cangallo, beside Fusoni's. The facade and interior are really splendid.

Removed.—The Artesian well is commencing to bore Barracas, in search of water; the works in calle Piedra are only suspended till the arrival of new machinery from France.

It never rains, &c.—After the recent fall, we are apparently going ahead fast; the railway to Chacabuco, the line to Mercedes, and the telegraph to Montevideo are again in motion, that is, on paper.

French buffies.—The "Tribuna" says this company is making itself highly ridiculous and cures people of spleen.

European mails.—The next French packet won't come, but a Brazilian steamer instead: the "Mersey" intends to be a days later; both vessels stop in Rio, before pointed.

Wool-exports.—Messrs. Guerin & Son give us the following statistics; exported in the year 53 to 59, 49,970 bales. Do. " 59 to 60, 37,452 " Do. " 60 to 61, 61,792 "

The decrease in 59 to 60 was owing to the epidemic on sheep, and the differential duties.

The "Chimborazo".—This is the lofty and volcanic title of a new paper, published in this office, by some patriotic youths, who profess to imitate the *Tribuna* & Co.

Capt. Guelowies.—In another column will be found the expression of thanks by the passengers of the "Mersey" to the respected commander of that vessel. It does not say what the testimonial consisted of, but many will suppose—by anticipation—a cradle.

Doubloons.—Our gold specie still rates high, closing price yesterday was 303 3/4 currency

Packet edition.—This weeks No. is published one day earlier, to bring latest news to Europe by the supplemental packet, which leaves this evening at 6 P.M.

Time-table.—From Nov. 1st the first train leaves Parque station at 6 A.M.; 2nd at 10:30; 3rd at noon; 4th at P.M.; 5th at 6. The 3rd train stops at Moron.

Holy-day.—Next Friday, the feast of All Saints is a strict church holiday.

Mitre's bust.—M. Duteil whom our readers will remember as the son of the late eminent French philosopher, has executed a life-like bust of Mitre. Our talented friend Don. Ricardo Gutierrez wrote a very pretty notice of same, in the *Tribuna*, which does equal honor to the subject & the writer.

The Weather.—Tuesday 10 A.M. Since last night, it has blown a strong gale from the S. E. accompanied with rain. Sta. Rosa has come late, and threatens almost as much damage, as in the terrible storm of August 59. Probably we shall hear of some shipping disasters; the supplemental mail cannot go, and we are disappointed, the Mississippi having but anchored and stranded.

Prisoners exchanged.—It seems Uruguay released Col. Paz from his prison in Paraná, and Mitre, not wishing to be outdone in generosity, sent home all the Entre-Rios captives.

Strango bot.—A regular swell, fulfillment of but of 20,000s, perched himself in a tailor's window, opposite the bank, and might be seen remaining there immovable from noon to 2 P.M. on the day before yesterday. The neighbours were greatly amused at this novel feat "a man about town."

THE AFFAIRS OF MEXICO.

The news from Mexico is the most favourable that, under the circumstances, could have been hoped, since it announces that the Mexican government and congress, by attempting new acts of spoliation, have at length caused the representatives of France and England to break off diplomatic intercourse, preparatory, it may be assumed, to more vigorous measures. As the Mexican importations this year

are believed to have nearly doubled those of 1860, the proportion of the duties belonging to the British creditors would have gone far towards paying the interest of their claims; and it is simply a question whether the robbery of these duties shall continue, or whether the British Government will order ships of war stationed at Vera Cruz to insist upon their collection. Although the annual loss to this country is 300,000, the indifference manifested by our Foreign Office during the last three years to the personal and pecuniary outrages inflicted on British subjects has been such as to lead the Mexicans to rely upon perfect impunity, and it is probable that but for the determination of France not to tolerate any longer the existing state of affairs, our people could still have clung in vain for protection and redress. Hitherto the United States have interfered as far as possible to prevent any concerted action that might place the republic in a position of respectability and strength, their avowed policy having been to contrive that the nation should "drink the cup of anarchy to the very dregs" until it should fall to them without a struggle. But these influences are now at an end, at the very moment when the fruit is ready to drop, and there is good ground to hope that the present year will not close without the removal of the disgrace inflicted on the humanity and civilisation of all countries of the world by the fact of their permitting the horrors of the last three years to continue.

(Tim's)

Birth.

On the 15th instant at 102 calle Temple, Mrs. John P. Boyd of daughter.

Marriage.

On Thursday the 17th instant, at the British Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. Chubb Ford, Richard Curlew of Sydenham, Commander of the Royal Mail Steam Ship "Mersey," Adelaide, fourth daughter of George Keen Esquire, of this city.

Deaths.

In this city on Saturday the 11th inst. Anne Killen of consumption the 18th year of her age late of Westmeath Ireland.

Mr. Sals's Adventures in Banda Oriental.

Banda Oriental 13 Oct. 1858. To the Editor of the Weekly Standard Sir.

When I tell you that I am a *no* by birth, you will not be surprised that I have been obliged to cross Plata in the present disturbed condition of the country; I am by profession a tailor, called in the language of chivalry a "Knight of the thumb" and though Dame Nature has not given me great pains in fashioning visible framework,—I having sent into the world with a shirt and a shorter, neck-slatting me, I am then to use a crutch,—the Authorities of Buenos Ayres allow it requisite for the public and command my appearance in the uniform of their army as a Soldier. Why the bare idea of the thing is so odious. In my crippled state I stand a very bad chance in the rear army, besides being of no use, for it is utterly out of my power. A Soldier! The only command should ever be capable of obeying that of "halt!" and this alone hourly forces to do. In these distances what course could I pursue to follow the example of many other men who preceded me by perishing from my native city, and the year I had, unlike some I name, no other inducements than to quit Buenos Ayres, for I had no more important lady-love, no elegant wife or opportune. The first thing I did after, on this coast, was of course to horse, and being naturally a

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.
 October 20th.
 Spanish barque "Anita" from Rio Janeiro, to Freyre Bros. with 4,000 bags, 439 barrels flour, 140 horse hides.
 National steamer "Changuador" from Rosario.
 Hamburg brig "Catoe" from Hamburg, Rosenthal Gajiga & Co. with general cargo.
 Spanish barque "Camila" from Barcelona to Llavallol and sons with general cargo.
 21th.
 American schooner "Emma J. Mead" from Higeretas (Uruguay).
 Oriental schooner "Presidente Lopez" from Asuncion with general cargo.
 22th.
 Oriental steamer "Doloresitas" from Rosario.
 British barque "Coniston" from Rosario.
 Austrian barque "Stefano Opvio" from Rosario.
 23th.
 Brazilian steamer "Consellheiro Paranhos" from Cuyaba with 27 passengers.
 24.
 French frigate "Ceylan" from Havre to B. and Heydecker with general cargo.
 American Steamer "Mississippi" from Rosario with passengers.
 Brazilian barque "Miana" from Valparaiso to E. Lamb & Co. with 1,044 bags wheat.
 Spanish, barque "Ciudad de Lano" from Tarragona to Zumárdar & C. with general cargo.
 25th.
 British steamer "Espigador" from Banda Oriental.
 Paraguayan steamer "Ipora" from Asuncion with 460 fiores yorba.
 26
 English ship "Ocaua" from Liverpool to Gas Co, with 701 tons coal.
 American war steamer "Palaski" from Montevideo.
SAILLINGS AND EXPORTS.
 October 20.
 Rosario, American steamer "Mississippi" with passengers.
 Porto Alegre, Italian schooner "Serenita".
 Mauritius, French barque "Volocet".
 21.
 England, Italian barque "Il Principe".
 Lima, Breton barque "Humboldt" in ballast.
 22.
 Foreign Ports, British brig "Diamond" in ballast.
 Antilles, British barque "Porto Rico" in ballast.
 23.
 Brazilian steamer "Consellheiro Paranhos".
 Foreign Ports, British barque "Coniston" in ballast.
 Montevideo, Brazilian steamer "Marquez O'Higgins".
 24.
 Foreign Ports, American barque "Greenland".
 Montevideo, National schooner "Coneta".
 Montevideo, American steamer "Mississippi".
 Spain, Spanish zuman "Rongo".
 25.
 Rosario, Oriental steamer "Doloresitas".
British Library.
 Wednesday Evening 30th Oct. 1890.
 FROM 7 to 9. O. C.
 The Library Rooms will be open to any Ladies and Gentlemen whom members may invite to visit them on the evening above named.
 The Rooms are not suitable for an informal gathering, nor is such intended, all that the Committee aim at, making this arrangement is to acknowledge the progress of the Institution, and to bring it more fully into the notice of those who may have it in their power to promote its usefulness.
 The Committee may mention that the members of the Glee Club have kindly consented to be present on the occasion to sing a few pieces.
 For the Committee
 R. Barclay Hon Secy.
Translator.
 English to Spanish and vice-versa.
 Documents of every description translated in these languages at moderate prices. Apply 173 calle San Martin.
Funeral Undertaking.
 107—Calle Moreno—107.
 The undertakers respectfully inform that at his well-known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of best, mahogany, & elegant coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 60 to 3,000 \$.
 William Kitting.
Negroto Rams.
 40 selected Negroita Rams recently imported by the Breton Barque "Humboldt" are for sale in the stores at Soila, calle Soila No. 57 & 59 corner of Pabst.
 For further particulars apply to
 Deffen & Co.

Uploding
Antwerp
Paranigud